The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

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RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON *TUESDAYS* AND *FRIDAYS*) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUN. NEAR THE *VENDUE-OFFICE* OF *M. VANDEWALL*.

[*Four Dollars per Annum.*] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1798. [*Ten Cents Single.*]

Just Published,

By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, jun. and for Sale at his Printing-Office, Richmond,

The Virginia Almanack

For the YEAR 1799.

The ASTRONOMICAL part by ISAAC BRIGGS.

—*Containing*—

THE rising, setting, places and eclipses of the sun and moon; the phases, place of the ascending node, latitude and southing of the moon; the places & aspects of the planets (including the lately discovered planet, Georgian;) the rising, setting and southing of the planets, and the most conspicuous fixed stars; conjunctions of the planets, with fixed stars; the equation of time true within half a second, for the noon of every day in the year.

—ALSO—

Superior and county courts in Virginia
Public officers of the state
Members of the Senate and House of Delegates
Table of Stamp Duties
Roads, from Richmond to Portsmouth Virginia; from Richmond to Portsmouth New Hampshire, from Richmond to the Sweet Springs—and from Richmond to Savannah, Georgia
Friends yearly meetings
Members of Congress from Virginia
Tables of Interest
Tables of the weight and value of coins as they pass in the respective states of the union, with their sterling and federal value
Benevolence and Humanity
The whistle, by doc. Franklin
Emilius and Clara, or the happy pair
The folly of inconsistent expectations
Resignation to Providence recommended as the duty of all
The wisdom of Providence in the variety of the seasons
Anecdotes.

POETRY.

A farmer to his friend
Ledyard's praise of women
Beauty's value, by Shakespeare
Gather your rose buds
Edwin & Angelina, by Doctor Goldsmith
Song; The waves were hush'd the sky serene.

Oyster and Porter
HOUSE.

George Watson

KEEPS a house of the above description, near the Bason of the Canal in this City, for the Entertainment of such Gentlemen as may please to call on him.

Richmond, October 5.

FOR SALE

AT THE VENDUE-OFFICE,

German Oznaburgs,

Per Bale or Piece;
3d and 4th Proof

R U M.

M. Vandewall.

Richmond, Oct. 3, 1798. (6)

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber has opened his SCHOOL in the brick building next to the dwelling house of Meriwether Jones, Esq. where he is determined diligently to attend to the instruction of Youth, of both sexes, in the following branches of learning—viz. The *Latin* and *Greek* languages, the *English* language *Grammatically*, *History*, *Geography*, and the *use* of the *Globes*, *Reading*, *Writing*, *Arithmetic*, *Book Keeping*, *Surveying* and the various branches of *Mathematics*.

JAMES JOHNSTONE.

Richmond, 1st October, 1798.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY
College.

THE TRUSTEES with pleasure inform the public, that the flourishing state of this seminary, under the care of the Reverend ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, bids fair to answer the most sanguine expectation: notwithstanding the number of students has considerably increased, the College buildings, (which are in good repair) afford sufficient room, for the accommodation of a still greater number. The price of Board is Twenty Pounds a year, (exclusive of the vacations); Tuition Six Pounds, and Room Rent, Eighteen Shillings the year; the proportion for each session to be paid in advance. The fall session, which continues six months, commences the first day of November, and it is earnestly recommended, that students then regularly attend, as well on account of their own peculiar benefit, as for the more easy and advantageous arrangement of the classes.

Prince Edward County, Sept. 21, 1798

Journals, Day-books and Ledgers,

May be had at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office.

RAN AWAY

FROM the Subscriber living in Cumberland county near Carterville, on the night of the 9th of May last, a likely Mulatto Man, known by the name of

JIM STOVALL,

aged 45 years, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, tolerably well set, a full beard and bushy hair when combed; one of his legs much larger than the other at the ancle, a little above which place it is somewhat flattened and crooked, caused by losing some of the bones from it by a white swelling; this defect I make no doubt he will endeavor to conceal by wearing overalls or trowsers—He is a very handy fellow at most businesses, a rough carpenter and coarse shoemaker, he is loud and talkative, and very impertinent where he thinks he may take the liberty. The above described fellow I have reason to suppose was some time since in Richmond, where he will perhaps endeavor to make his escape by water. I therefore caution masters of vessels from employing or carrying him out of the state.——I will give a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS for securing him in any jail so that I get him again.

RICHARD JAMES.

September 17, 1798. 4w

J. Prosser & Wm. Moncure,

Have connected themselves, to transact business in the

Auction and Commission line,

under the firm of

Prosser & Moncure

in the house lately occupied by Messrs. HICKS, CAMPBELL and CURRIE; at which place Goods will be thankfully received, and advances of cash made if required.—Any business intrusted to their management will be strictly attended to and the utmost punctuality observed.

JOHN PROSSER.
WILLIAM MONCURE.

Richmond, 14th June, 1798.

Wants a Place,

IN a genteel family, either in town or country, a person of good character, who will teach Children Reading Writing and Working—and if required, assist in the affairs of the family.—Enquire of the Printer. Sept. 20.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

LAWS
OF THE
United States,

From the commencement of the Federal Government to the end of the Second Session of Fourth Congress, with all the Treaties and a Copious Index, (3 vols. 8vo. price 6 dollars.)

Just Received,

And for Sale at this Printing-Office;—

Gallatin's speech

UPON THE
Foreign Intercourse Bill,

GRATTAN'S
ADDRESS

To his Fellow-Citizens of Dublin, on retiring from Parliament—with his Answer to the Independent Citizens of Dublin.

A choice parcel of

MUSIC

For Sale at this Printing-Office.

—Also—

Writing and Wrapping paper by the ream.

Bills of Exchane,

An approved form, 4 to a set) To be had at S. Pleasants' Printing Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for sale at his house on Shockoe hill several

BALES OF WOOLLENS,

CONSISTING of Yorkshire Plains, Kerseys, Coatings, 6-4ths Serges, coarse & fine Cloths from 3/ to 15/ sterling per yard—& as they came to him from the manufactures, he is enabled to sell them on low terms, which he offers to do payable in notes, of 4 and 6 months, *in this city*—He has also for sale one BALE consisting of Durants, Balloons, Wildbore, Cambletts, Swansdown, Toilenet, and Kerseymeres.

WILLIAM WISEHAM.

Richmond, Oct. 3, 1798.

STRACHAN & MAURY,

Of Spottsylvania County,

Have a large number of very thriving Grafted

Apple Trees;

For Sale, at Nine Pence each,

composed of the following kinds:

New town Pippin	Hereford streaks	
Rholl's Janetts	Ellis's Ditto	
Limbertwigs	Whitlock's Cheese Apple	
Pryor's Reds	Lewis' Ditto	
Glouester White Apple	Bell Apple.	
Robinson Ditto	Hemdon Ditto	
Smoothskin Leathercoats	Vandivers	
Mylum's Pearmain	Queen Apple	Ripen early
Greening	May Ditto	
Hughes's Crabs	June Ditto	
Lewis's Ditto	Spice Ditto	

The most pointed attention paid to orders for trees, and great care used in preparing them for removal. Letters by post, or otherwise, to said *Strachan & Maury* addressed to the care of Mr. *Fontaine Maury*, of Fredericksburg, or Mr. *John Barrett*, of Richmond, will be properly attended to.

Said *Strachan & Maury* will deliver their trees on the following terms—Within 50 miles of the nursery, they will deliver 1000 or upwards, at a given time and place, at their nursery price; and at any distance between 50 and 100 miles, not less than 2000 on the same terms.

☞ Thomas Strachan is now at Mr. John Barrett's in this city, and will continue there till the 16th inst.

Richmond, Oct. 5, 1798. (3)

Doctor Philip Larus,

Surgeon & Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that he intends to remain at Capt. Richard Bowler's tavern for a few weeks, where he will be happy to wait on those who may need his services.

Oct. 7, 1798.

I shall attend at the Capitol in the City of Richmond, on SATURDAY the third day of November next to receive

PROPOSALS

For furnishing at the place intended for the public Manufactory of Arms,

149,372 Feet of

Pine Timber, Plank & Scantling,

For the Houses necessary for those works;

And 35,119 Feet of

TIMBER, PLANK and SCANTLING (chiefly of white oak)

For the Machinery and its appendages, of the said Manufactory.

JOHN CLARKE.

Sept. 22d, 1798

LEATHER
FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a few Bundles of excellent Northward

Sole-Leather

for sale, either by the bundle or smaller quantity.

ALSO—Most kinds of other LEATHER, at his Currying shop, opposite Richard Bowler's tavern.

James Lownes.

Richmond, 1st 10th mo. 1798.

NORFOLK, October 9.

Yesterday Capt. Mathew French, who came passenger in the brig A B C. capt. Nich. Lepelle, arrived here on Sunday evening from Guernsey, very politely favored us with *London* papers to the 24th August.—A few hasty extracts follow:—

PARIS, August 14.

All the letters from Berlin agree in stating, that Prussia will maintain its system of neutrality, and will neither take part for nor against Austria.—Prince Repnin is much discontented with his mission, and will not stay much longer there, as Sieyes has already disconcerted more than one of his plans. Sieyes appears much beloved by the Court of Prussia, and particularly by the King. We are assured that he is negociating at this moment what indemnities are to be granted to the Ex-Stadtholder of Holland.

They write from Rastadt, that, in the last sitting, Count Lehrbach, the Imperial Plenipotentiary, declared that Austria had maintained a passive conduct with respect to the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, and that the Imperial Plenipotentiaries only acceded to it on condition of its being ratified by the Emperor or Empire. As to the Frickthal, he reminded the Deputation how far they were competent to decide on that point; and observed, that Austria would maintain her rights, and the property of her House.

Letters from Genoa state, that the Pope is dead; he is stated to have died at La Chartreuse near Florence.

The *Ami des Loix* denies that the King of Sweden had refused to acknowledge Citizen Lamarque an Ambassador of the French Republic.

They write from Manheim, that all commercial communications are interrupted between the two banks of the Rhine.

August 15.

A letter from Arau announces, that an order has arrived at the head-quarters at Bernet, march the French troops into the Grisons country. This arrangement is founded, first, on the efforts which the Oligarchic party make to gain an influence over the Austrian minister; and secondly, on the circumstance of the Austrian troops having taken possession of the defiles which lead from the Valtelline to the Grisons country.

The French government is not yet agreed with Prussia respecting the island before Wesel. The Court of Berlin knows, that if the republicans possess it, they can, by hydraulic works only, soon unmine the town and the fort.

Again a threat from Russia! When it shall be known that the destination of Buonaparte is positively for Egypt, 40,000 men from the Southern Provinces of Russia will be marched against him. If these troops do not make a more rapid progress in Africa than they do in Europe, the Mediterranean will be joined to the Red Sea before they arrive.

August 17.

It is reported that all the persons confined in the prison of Versailles escaped last night, and that the *generals* was beat for their pursuit.

An extraordinary courier, arrived from the Hague, brings an account of the election of five members of the Batavian Directory, none of whom were either members of the national assembly nor even of the committees of government. The desire of entrusting the Executive office to men under the influence of no party, induced the Batavian Council of Ancients to make this choice.

August 18.

Citizen Roberjot set out on his return to Rastadt three days ago. It is thought this arrival will decide something.

The last letters from Italy bring an account of things having changed their appearance at Naples. The English and Austrian party have gained all the influence, and a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been definitively concluded. A levy of 13 men in every thirty has been made: the Patriots who had been set at liberty have been again thrown into prison, and the most hostile preparations are carrying on against the neighbouring republics.

The Emperor of Germany has suppressed all circulating libraries throughout his territories.

LONDON, August 17.

Mr. Gerry's arrival at Portsmouth, it appears, was not from any intention of touching at this country, but owing to contrary winds. Mr. Gerry has chiefly remained on board his vessel since he reached that place.

The French government have recalled all the commissions under which their privateers and armed vessels act both in Europe and the West-Indies, so far as their operation affects the United States. Mr. Gerry before he sailed, obtained an official copy of the arrete of the directory, in which he provisions were made.

The Redacteur of the 7th, it is reported, contains an answer of Talleyrand Perigord to the spirited and manly letter of Mr Gerry before he left Paris. In this letter the minister of foreign affairs expresses the wish of the directory to prevent hostilities between the United States and France.

August 20.

Two Hamburgh mails remained due last night, nor had any intelligence been received at a late hour on that subject, which is the present theme of every conversation, the success of Admiral Nelson. No official accounts, nor indeed any intelligence of him that can be in the least degree attended to, has been received since he left Naples;—the same may be said of the French commander, who took his departure from Toulon full three months ago—and it is now two months since he pursued his voyage after the reduction of Malta.

Nothing can be more contradictory than the accounts given of these two commanders, even through the channels that boast of having the most superior and authentic sources of information. We are told one day, that Admiral Nelson, "after encountering the French fleet, had taken five sail of the line, six frigates, and 40 transports;" this number is next encreased to "57 transports, and Buonaparte is himself a prisoner;"—at last we have the whole of the men of war, with one hundred and fifty transports, and Buonaparte of course."

By way of balancing the account, however, we have the intelligence of a victory obtained by Buonaparte, with the capture of nearly half of Admiral Nelson's complement of ships. This is followed by the story of the captain of a Ragusan vessel, who saw Admiral Nelson's fleet in distress; the Admiral's ship being dismasted, and in the harbour of Cagliari; by some extraordinary exertions the whole fleet is put into a state of repair, and in a few days we have it up the Mediterranean as far as Sicily—and yet all this is authentic intelligence. The reports of an engagement, after all, are from so many quarters, and the events such as so strongly meets our hopes, that we feel an inclination to believe that at least it is not totally unfounded; and should that event be as rumour states, the interest of the French will induce them, as long as possible, to preserve the secret.

A Council of the Cabinet Ministers was on Saturday held at Lord Grenville's office, when the Duke of Portland, Earl Spencer, Lord Grenville, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Dundas attended; the business is mentioned to have been of great importance—the coalition of the different powers of Europe in alliance with this country, to counteract the proceedings of the French.

A letter from Plymouth, mentioning the arrival of the French corvette, named the Valiant, adds to the particulars we have already given, "that there is also on board a lady passenger, Madame Roviere, the wife of one of the late Council of Five Hundred, who was transported some time since to Cayenne, with many others: she was going out to her husband;—La Bayonne, French corvette, sailed with the Valiant, bound to the same place, with 125 banished priests on board, but parted company soon after they left Bourdeaux. On the same day sailed from Bourdeaux, La Concade, La Mocee, and La Francois, three very large French frigates, having on board 1500 troops and a great many thousand stand of arms; their destination generally supposed to be for Ireland, but it seems much more probable that they are gone to the West-Indies.

"The Valiant, says the above letter, is now going into Barn Pool, for the purpose of landing her prisoners; and the Indefatigable is expected here to-morrow with the remainder, as also with those she took out of the Courageux privateer, which she sent into the harbour last Saturday."

August 22.

Yesterday were received Paris Papers up to the 19th inclusive.

Respecting Buonaparte, these papers still contain no official accounts. The report that Buonaparte had landed at Alexandria

on the 6th of July was c[illegible] at Paris on the 14th, but the subsequ[illegible]pers contain no confirmation of it.—Our own accounts are therefore more authentic. No doubt is entertained of the landing of at leaft a part of the French troops, and the arrival of one or two divifions of their fleet. But it ftill remains a matter of uncertainty and fpeculation, whether any part of it may have been later than the reft, and overtaken by Admiral Nelfon.

Auguft 24.

The *Surveillant* Paris paper, of the 30th Thermidor, reports, that the French Miniſter at Conſtantinople had quitted that Capital, *without taking leave*. This favours the intelligence of the breach between the Sultan of the Porte, and the Five Sultans of the Luxemburgh.

The following general officers are to command the Imperial army in Italy;—Prince Charles, commander in chief, to be aſſiſted by general de Vins; Bron de Keepen is to command on the Luck; General Kraim at Verona:—Laudohn in the Tyrol; Elchingen at Padua;—Monfaucld at Venice;—and Prince Reub at Trieſte.

In order to keep his route as ſecret as poſſible, it is reported that Buonaparte compelled every veſſel he met to ſail along with him, leſt they ſhould give intelligence of his courſe to admiral Nelſon. One or two veſſels he allowed to go on for the expreſs purpoſe of miſleading the Engliſh admiral.

According to an article from Naples, the French have compelled the Ligurian or Genoeſe republic to declare war againſt England.

A private letter from Berlin, dated the 14th inſt. ſtates as follows:—"It is certain that his Pruſſian Majeſty has actually declined the propoſals made by the courts of Peterſburgh and Vienna, and peremptorily refuſed to enter into a new coalition againſt France."—Thus it appears that the crafty Ex-Prieſt Sieyes has completely attained the object of his miſſion, and has confirmed the ſuſpicions lately entertained on the complexion of Pruſſian politics.

By the Liſbon mail, government has received information of the Lyon man of war, of 64 guns, capt. Dixon, which was on her way up the Mediterranean, to join Adm. Nelſon's fleet, having fallen in with four large Spaniſh frigates, which engaged the Lyon; but after a ſevere conteſt, one of theſe frigates, the Dorothea, of 34 guns was captured, and the other three are put into Alicant, much ſhattered. This account of the affair comes from Madrid.

It now appears to be aſcertained, that at leaſt a part of Buonaparte's ſquadron has reached Alexandria, and that the town is in the poſſeſſion of the French.—The following account (the only official one we have as yet on the ſubject) was on Wedneſday ſent from the India-Houſe, for the information of the Gentlemen at Lloyd's and the Stock Exchange.

East India Houſe, Aug. 21.

By a letter received from Mr. Tooke, the Eaſt India Company's agent at Conſtantinople, dated July 23, it appears, by the report of the Captain of the Port of Alexandria, who eſcaped from thence to Cyprus, from whence he has forwarded a diſpatch to Conſtantinople, that Buonaparte actually diſembarked at Alexandria, on or about the 8th of July, from 15 to 20 thouſand men, and that he met with little or no reſiſtance from the Turks. Buonaparte's fleet, ſhips of war and tranſports, is ſtated to be near three hundred.

It would be idle to indulge in ſpeculation and conjecture, concerning the probable deſigns of Buonaparte and means of carrying them into execution, before we receive certain information concerning his preſent poſition and force at Alexandria.

"*From Gibraltar, July* 26.

"At this date accounts were received that Admiral Nelſon had ſeen the fleet of Buonaparte, but did not engage them, and was returning down the Mediterranean,

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The following is the decree alluded to in Talleyrand Perigord's laſt letter.

Executive Directory.

Decree of 13th Thermidor, July 31.

The Executive Directory having heard the report of the miniſter of marine and the colonies, and conſidering that the news recently arrived from the French colonies and the continent of America, leave not a doubt that the French cruiſers, or the ſo-diſant French cruiſers, have infringed the laws of the republic with reſpect to prizes; conſidering that foreigners and pirates have abuſed the latitude allowed in Cayenne and the Antilles to neutral veſſels, either armed or unarmed, by cloaking under the French flag their exactions, and violation of that reſpect due to the rights of nations, as well with regard to the perſons as the properties of allies or neutral powers, decrees,

Art. I. That in future there ſhall not be delivered in the colonies of America, any letters of marque or reprizal, or permiſſions to arm either as privateers or merchantmen, except by the particular orders of the directory themſelves, who are not permitted to delegate their power to any one, and who ſhall not exerciſe the privilege veſted in them but in favor of thoſe whoſe principles they ſhall be acquainted with, and who, moreover, ſhall be bound to conform to all the laws relative to prizes, and eſpecially to that of the 1ſt Oct. 1793

II. All letters of marque, or reprizal or permiſſions granted in the colonies of America, by the particular Agents of the Directory, or other civil and military Agents under their orders, to arm, either as privateers or armed merchantmen, are conſidered as of no effect after the 30th day from the publication of this preſent decree in the French colonies.

III. Every Agent, or perſon under him, in any of the neutral poſſeſſions, whoſe duty it is to judge of the validity of the prizes made by French cruiſers, who ſhall be ſuſpected of having any intereſt, in any of the privateers or armed merchantmen, ſhall be immediately recalled.

IV. The particular Agents of the Executive Directory at Cayenne, St. Domingo, and Guadaloupe, ſhall be careful that the intereſts and property of neutral veſſels are ſcrupulouſly attended to; and in no caſe ſhall they diſpoſe of the cargo but at a fair valuation, and to the entire ſatisfaction of the contracting parties.

V. The ſaid particular agents of the Executive Directory, the commanders of all the ſhips of the Republic, the conſuls, the vice conſuls, and all others inveſted with power to this effect, ſhall arreſt and puniſh, conformably to the laws, all thoſe who ſhall oppoſe the preſent decree, which ſhall be printed in the Bulletin of the laws, and with the execution of which the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, of the Marine, and of the Colonies are charged.

MERLIN, Preſident.
LEGARDE, Sec. Gen.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.

In conſequence of ſome advantage gained by the Captain Pacha over Emingieck, lieutenant of Paſſawan Oglou, who defended with 4000 choſen troops an important poſt, from which he was driven with conſiderable loſs; the Generaliſſimo of the Ottoman troops eſtabliſhed his camp near Widden; and a few days afterwards the batteries of cannon and of mortars began to play againſt the place. The fire was ſo well directed, that in a ſhort time ſeveral houſes, among which was that of Paſſawan Oglou, were burnt. A breach even was made, and a general aſſault wes about to follow. This news was brought by the Captain Pacha, who arrived here the 25th Floreal.

VIENNA, Auguſt 4.

Advices from Turkey ſtate, that the army of the rebel Paſſawan Oglou is no longer ſhut up in Widden, but has advanced, conſiderably augmented, and is on its march for Conſtantinople.—According to the ſame accounts, it is believed, even in Turkey, that the French expedition is directed principally againſt Greece.

Accounts from Conſtantinople likewiſe mention, that another dangerous conſpiracy has been timely diſcovered there; and many perſons, ſome of them of conſiderable conſequence, put to death.

RASTADT, Auguſt 5.

On the 3d inſt. the deputation of the Empire met to determine on their anſwer to the laſt French note. To day the *Concluſum* was voted, which anſwers as follows to the ſeven points ſtated by the French Miniſters:

1. The free navigation of the Rhine, and the ſuppreſſion of tolls, ſtaple rights, &c. is granted, but not with reſpect to the interior rivers of Germany.

2. The Iſland of Peters Ave near Mentz, is refuſed, as it would be of equal importance with Caſſel. One vote propoſed to exchange it.

3. The demolition of Ehrenbreitſtein is acceded to, but with the expreſs condition that the French ſhall give up all their ſtrong poſts on this ſide the Rhine.

4. The eſtabliſhment of commercial bridges ſhall be left to the reſpective Lords of the territory.

5. Relative to the Equeſtrian order of the Empire: and,

6. The debts—the deputation perſiſts in its former propoſals.

7. With reſpect to the renunciation of the new republics, and eſpecially in Italy, it muſt firſt proceed from another quarter. It is thought the Diet of the Empire muſt firſt, at the motion of the Emperor, grant full powers to the deputation for that purpoſe. With regard to the Frickthal, it borders on Switzerland, and cannot therefore, be included in the Rhine boundary of France! nor can the deputation determine on this point, on account of the claims of Auſtria.

Before the ſitting, an Imperial Courier arrived with diſpatches to Count Lehrbach, containing advice of the departure of Count Cobentzel for Berlin and Peterſburgh.—By this circumſtance the vote of Auſtria acquires double weight.

Auguſt 9.

The *Concluſum* of the deputation of the Empire of the 7th was not approved by the Imperial Plenipotentiary. His Excellency this morning at 3 o'clock diſpatched a Courier to Vienna to obtain inſtructions relative to its ratification. Not to obſtruct the negociation, however, the Imperial Plenipotentiary this day tranſmitted the *Concluſum* to the French Plenipotentiaries, without annexing his uſual function

[*The* Concluſum *is very lengthy, and will be given hereafter.*]

Auguſt 14.

Definitive note of the French Plenipotentiaries, in reply to the laſt note from the deputation of the Empire.

"The underſigned Plenipotentiary Miniſters of the French republic for the negociation of a peace with the Empire, have received the laſt note from the deputation of the Empire, which was communicated to them on the 12th Auguſt inſt. by M. Metternich, the Plenipotentiary Miniſter of his Imperial Majeſty.

"While the underſigned do juſtice to the intentions of the deputation of the Empire, they cannot diſſemble the melancholy impreſſion the note itſelf has in ſeveral points of view left on their minds. It is not conſiſtent with the idea which the underſigned were diſpoſed to form of the wiſe providence of the Plenipotentiaries of the German Empire. They find it difficult to expreſs, and they cannot qualify the ſentiment which they feel, at reading that paſſage in the note of the deputation of the Empire, in which ſo extraordinary a queſtion is raiſed as to the third article of their note of the 19th ult. Who would have thought, after more than twenty days had been ſpent in the examination of it—after ſo many ſittings, in which it had no doubt been wiſely diſcuſſed, that it could have been poſſible to have paſſed over, and to have been ſilent as to one of the moſt eſſential and preciſe articles in the note, and one which muſt be conſidered as irrevocable?

"It is at length time to put an end to this ſituation of affairs and theſe equivocal delays. The French government is deſirous of peace; its conduct has put its ſincerity in this reſpect beyond all doubt: but it has gone to the utmoſt extent of what could have been expected from its good will on this ſubject. The laſt propoſitions which the underſigned have made in its name, are the conditions of this peace; and on this head there is neither room for diſcuſſion nor delay;—the deputation muſt therefore decide. Let them conſult only themſelves, and the rectitude of their intentions, and they will ſoon decide. Let them recollect, that at all events, its delays and its refuſals will little avail the Empire, and that the public voice in Germany muſt approve that deciſion which averts from the people forever the ſcourge of war.

"The Plenipotentiary Miniſters of the French Republic, being under the neceſſity of inſiſting in every point on the contents of their firſt note of the 19th inſt. and on thoſe of the 22d of June, and a prec ding date, again require of the deputation of the Empire a categorical and deciſive reply to all the points contained in them, which they now expect. They aſſure M. De Metternich, the Plenipotentiary Miniſter of his Imperial Majeſty, of their moſt particular conſideration.

Raſtadt, 26th Thermidor, (Auguſt 13) Sixth year of the French Republic.

(Signed)

BONNIER.
JEAN DEBRY.

NAPLES, June 20.

The preparations for war are revived here with redoubled activity. All perſons who are young enough and able, even the clergy not excepted, are required to take up arms to maintain internal tranquility, while the regular troops march to the frontiers. The anſwer which the courier lately diſpatched to Paris ſhall bring back, will be deciſive. The new demands made by the French envoy Garet are, that

1. The Neapolitan government ſhall cede the Haven of Meſſina, in Sicily, to the French.

2. All perſons who have been confined on account of their political opinions, ſhall be ſet at liberty.

3. A prohibition of all Engliſh commodities, and the excluſion of all Engliſh ſhips of war and merchant ſhips from all the harbours of the Two Sicilies.

The king of Naples has anſwered, that he cannot comply with theſe demands.

MILAN, June 28.

The war between the Sardinians and Ligurians, which was thought to be ended, continues. On the 24th inſtant, the latter, after gaining a victory over the Sardanians, took the Piedmonteſe town Serravella by capitulation.

ROME, July 20.

On the 17th inſt. the Golden Book, as it is called, the great regiſter of the Feudal ſyſtem, the Acts of Proceſs of the Inquiſition; a figure repreſenting a Grand inquiſitor; ſeveral croſſes of Orders; diplomas of Nobility; and the arms of our late illuſtrious families of Colonna and Borgheſe, were publicly burnt, with diſcharges of artillery and ſmall arms. The arms of the Duke of Braſchi were the laſt thrown into the fire, and an order is now publiſhed that all the inſignia of the Feudal Syſtem ſhall be aboliſhed, and whoever ſhall publicly appear with croſſes, ribbons, keys, &c. ſhall be puniſhed with 10 days hard labour on the public works.

Our Senate and Tribunitiate has now, according to the conſtitution, adjourned for four months, during which time the French Commandant alone will poſſeſs the Legiſlative power.

BRUSSELS, Auguſt 6.

The marching of the troops ſtill continues. Beſides the greater part of the garriſons of Belgium, above 8000 troops, infantry and cavalry, have marched through this city to the army of Mentz. The day before yeſterday 4000 men of the diviſion of Grenier arrived here, and the next day proceeded on their march for Cologne.—Beſides theſe a great number of troops are expected from the army of England, and ſtrong reinforcements are marching through the electorate of Treves.

In the country between the Meuſe, the Rhine and the Moſelle, magazines of proviſions and forage are forming; and it is underſtood that General Joubert has orders to have every thing in readineſs for opening a new campaign. Many troops and artillery are likewiſe marching over the Rhine to the vicinity of Cleſen.

PARIS, Auguſt 9.

At Raſtadt greater uneaſineſs prevail than ever. The plan which the deputation of the empire had prepared was ſo vague, that it could lead to no reſult had the French miniſters even conſented to receive it as the baſis of deliberation. The following are the chief heads of it:

1. There ſhall be peace and amity between France and Germany, and oblivion of paſt grievances.

2. The Rhine as a limit exactly determined.

3. The French ſhall deſiſt from all claims on the right bank.

4. Indemnity to the immediate nobility, comprehending thoſe of Lower Alſatia.

5. Security for property as well for individuals as pious corporations.

6. A free exerciſe of religion in the ceded countries.

7. A continuation of the Epiſcopal rights in thoſe countries.

8. Secularizations ſhall be reſtrained as much as poſſible, and ſhall not take place until after the concluſion of a peace.

9. France is to renounce all arrears of contributions.

The French miniſters, as we have already ſaid, do not appear to approve this treaty of peace. They contend that it belongs to them alone, in quality of conquerors, to draw up the plan of peace.

Auguſt 10.

Very bad news has been received from the Iſle of France. It is not yet known what is the ſubſtance of it, but it is feared that one party in the iſland were diſpoſed to ſurrender it to the Engliſh.

General Baragnay d'Hilliers and his aide-de-camp, taken in la Senſible, have arrived at at Paris, on their parole. They were unable to give any account of the fleet under Buonaparte, having quitted it on the ſame day on which it ſailed from Malta.

LONDON, Auguſt 17—24.

Moſt of the accounts from Ireland, received this day, totally diſagree with the late ſpeculations of certain of our cotemporaries, reſpecting the failure of the negociation between the government and the ſtate priſoners and of the apprehenſions entertained for the ſafety of Mr. Bond: that Gentleman's conditional pardon paſſed the Great Seal of Ireland on the 12th inſt.

Some of the ſhips of Lord St. Vincent's fleet continue to be in a ſtate of turbulence. A conſpiracy was diſcovered on board one of theſe ſhips of a moſt ſerious nature, which we do not think proper to detail. Several ſeamen have been hanged & alſo one or two marines.

A ſerious conſpiracy on board the Neptune man of war, one of the channel Fleet, off Uſhant, the object of which, it is ſaid, was to put all the officers to death, and to carry the ſhip into *Breſt*, was lately diſcovered. One of the conſpirators, repenting of the atrocious deſign, contrived to drop a letter on the quarter deck, directed to the captain, containing a full diſcovery of the nature and extent of the plot; in conſequence of which the conſpirators were immediately ſecured.

As many authentic reports may go abroad reſpecting the following circumſtance, we mention it thus particularly: Lord Cornwallis, on returning a few nights ſince to the caſtle, with two of his Aids-de-camp, was accoſted by the ſentinel, and not anſwering the paſs word, the ſentinel clapped his hand to his cartouch box as a further notice, and preſented his firelock. One of the Aids-de-Camp recollecting himſelf fortunately ſtepped up, gave the paſs word, and thus prevented the fatal conſequences that might have enſued.

A paper of yeſterday gives the following private accounts as from Ireland.

"The Britiſh government, it appears by the recent examinations, were in poſſeſſion, ſo early as the month of March laſt, of the whole plan of the United Irſhmen, and of a copy of the negociation concluded by the Britiſh agents at Liſle. On Dr. M'Nevin's examination, this copy was ſhewn him, and it was *verbatim* the ſame as that ſigned at Liſle. *It appears, therefore, evident*, that the French agent betrayed the Irith negociator, by ſelling this copy to the Engliſh agent. By the agreement made, the Iriſh revolutionſts were to be aſſiſted by an army of 15,000 Frenchmen, and 70,000 ſtand of arms. The naval expedition were to be deſtroyed by the French, and the Iriſh were to take the French troops into their pay, and pay likewiſe for their arms.

The French from the hopes of a *good ranſom* in the *Biſhop of Derry*, conſider the *prize* of a *Churchman* no leſs valuable than the *prize* of an *Indiaman*.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, Auguſt 20.

"This day arrived the Cleopatra frigate, capt. Iſrael Pellew, and a ſloop of war, with about 40 ſail of American ſhips under her convoy for America. They are expected to ſail to morrow for Cork, to take up the ſhips there bound for America."

Extract of a letter from Berwick, Auguſt 2.

"On Monday laſt were ſent in here a large Dutch Greenland ſhip, with the blubber, &c. of nine large whales, and a Dutch Dogger from Iceland with 17 laſts of pickle cod, at 14 barrels per laſt, both prizes of the Circe frigate.

"This moment there is advice from ſea, that the Circe and Aſtrea has taken between them 12 more Dutch Greenland ſhips, which are expected here to morrow. This muſt have happened ſince Monday, when the firſt prizes came in.

"From the information given by the people that have arrived here, there is every reaſon to hope the greateſt part of the Dutch Greenland ſhips and the ſhips from Iceland, will be taken by our cruiſers in the North Sea."

It is reported, that at the commencement of the French revolution, Gen Suwarrow declared to his miſtreſs, the late Empreſs, that with 80,000 Ruſſians he would undertake, *at the riſk of his head*, to ſubdue or exterminate the French nation. The emperor Paul has now placed this general at the head of his armies.

The King of Pruſſia ſeems to cultivate the ſociety of his relation Prince Henry, who is notoriouſly attached to the French party.

The Americans, we are convinced, will not be deluded by any ſeeming conceſſions which the French rulers may think proper to make, in order to avert that hoſtility which they have ſo ſtudiouſly provoked. The whole world we truſt, will long become convinced that there is no ſafety for any nation, but in a ſtate of open warfare with the deteſtable and deſtructive principles of the French.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2.

By the ſloop Hawk, captain Benham, of New Haven, arrived here yeſterday from Cape Nicholas Mole, we are informed, that Jeremie had been abandoned by the Britiſh; and that the Mole was to be evacuated on the firſt of October inſtant.

We alſo learn by the ſame veſſel, that it was reported, and generally credited at the Mole that General Toſſaint intends very ſhortly to declare the iſland of St. Domingo Independent of the French Republic—an event very deſirable as well to the Iſlanders, as to the United States.

A great ſcarcity of every ſort of American produce prevailed there; and the articles of the colony were ſuperabundantly plentiful, and of little value.

We learn alſo, that a very liberal communication exiſted between Generals Maitland and Touſſaint—a circumſtance at leaſt not unfavourable to the idea of an alienation of attachment on the part of the latter from the Republic.

The poſſeſſion of this iſland was infinitely valuable to France previous to the revolution as well on account of its being a nurſery for ſeamen, as a moſt productive ſource of revenue. It has ſince, unhappily, been a theatre of the moſt attrocious crimes and deluged in blood and enveloped in conflagration, by the errors, cupidity, and villainy of the ſucceſſive deputations of the different tyrants which have dominated over the mother country. The moſt ſurpriſing circumſtance is, that independence has not yet been declared—Miſery will make even a philoſopher mad—What effect, then, muſt we ſuppoſe the horrors of an active guilletine and a ſix years prevalence of a revolutionary tornado have produced on the minds of men who cannot be termed philoſophers?

Paris, July 15.

In the Council of Five Hundred, of July 14, a Secretary read an addreſs of the United Iriſhmen:

"Upon the great day of the Liberty and Independence of the Nations, deign to receive the emblem ever dear to the United Iriſhmen, the Harpe of Oſſian, with ſilver cords, mounted with the trophies of Liberty.—It is from the heart of oppreſſed Ireland that you receive this homage. They have but one wiſh; and that is to break the chains of ——— and to unite their deſtinies with thoſe of the Great nation."

Cabarrie—While Europe views with attention the diſtant regions to which France is about to carry the light of knowledge, the liberty and glory of her arms; permit me to fix your attention upon a people, who, like us, will have their Jemappe and Fleurus. All nations are our brethren, eſpecially thoſe ———. Ireland fights not for herſelf; it is in favour of all Europe. She pleads the cauſe of the human race!!! It is not for us to point out to the Directory their proper conduct and duties; they know them; and they will not diſappoint our hopes. Let them meditate in ſecret their plan." After ſome farther obſervations in the ſame ſtile, he concluded with moving "That the United Iriſhmen deſerved well of the human race!" The Council ordered the addreſs and ſpeech to be printed.

Muſick ſtruck up the air "*Vieillon au ahut de l'Empire.*"

Chenier (the Preſident)—"If ever there was an epoch in hiſtory fruitful in memorable events, it is that of the 14th of July, when the French nation in an inſtant by an impulſe truly national, ſhook off the yoke of deſpotiſm, and opened up a new career of human deſtinies. The circumſtances which preceded, accompanied, and followed that famous day, occupy a diſtinguiſhed place in the annals of the world. The real repreſentatives of the People had aſſembled under the humble roof of a Tenis Court; and in this new Temple they had pronounced the terrible oath—To live free or die. The court, however, mad with the thirſt of vengeance; organized new crimes. It called in to its aſſiſtance a foreign force, Paris was attacked; the blood of our fellow citizens flowed: & it was the hand of a ſcion of the Houſe of Auſtria that made it flow. This maſſacre excited general indignation. Under the ſilent ſhades of night the people aſſembled; they were indeed an army. Night was employed in preparing the fall of deſpotiſm, and the next day ſaw it accompliſhed. The citizens aſſembled from every quarter; they took arms; the tocſin was ſounded; the airs of liberty reſounded in the ſtreets; under the ſhock of the ſounding cannon, the walls of deſpotiſm fell to the ground; the remainder of the day was a jubilee. Every voice founded in union, every heart vibrated, with one impulſe. In the ſtreets, in the ſquares; the citizens fraternized; and were friends; for they were free.

At the ſame inſtant the Genius of Liberty pronounced the ſame effects throughout all France, and at every point of her vaſt territory a National Guard was formed, which has vanquiſhed the Kings of Europe. For a long time philoſophy had been ſapping the foundation of a deſpotic government, and preparing the reform of all the abuſes under which France groaned, Kings and Nobles, dividing our ſpoils; a Clergy preſerving no decency not even that of hypocriſy, impoſts weighing only upon the poor; law only cruſhing the weak; government leaning on two odious ſupports, hereditary right and baſe venality; a ſhameleſs immorality diſgracing the principal perſons of the State; Generals known only from their ignominious defeats: or their notorious treachery; our armies loſt even to the remembrance of victory; the characters of meritorious officers regarded as a ſtigma; Poland baſely dismembered before our eyes with impunity; our flag without honor, diſgraceful fuite diſplaying the turpitude of an infamous court; coalitions more powerful than Queens, & Queens more proſtitute than courtezans, &c. The Coloſſus of abuſe and of guilt was

assailed on the 14th of July. It trembled to the ground, and the nation was avenged. Such was the result of this day, decisive of the fate of the nation. Man restored to his dignity; Liberty proclaimed; the state prisons revealing the numerous victims of despotism; landed property liberated from the chains of feudality; the representative system succeeding to hereditary right and to venality, the Republic, erected, consolidated, rising with majesty, upon the ruins of the throne; the glory of the French name raised to a pitch heretofore unknown to any nation; Republics founded in Liguria, beyond the Alps, on the banks of the Texel; Barneveldt avenged; the Batavians free; the finde of William Tell smiling with complacency at the revolutions which has freed his descendants from Oligarchical domination; far hence on the banks of the Tiber; liberty rising from the stupendous catacombs where her ancient heroes repose. The Mediterranean snatched by our victories from the domination of Britain, every day completing that chain of revolutions of which ours was the first link. Such are the consequences of that important day which we commemorate. Upon that day then, ever memorable, let our joy mingle with that of the public: let all the authorities in this state combine to give liberty a firm course.

The 10th of August, on which the throne was overturned: the 9th of Thermidor, which saw the downfall of a tyranny more execrable: the 9th Vendemaire, on which the Republic was founded, shall ever be honored among us; but the day on which the Great Nation awoke from the slumber of servitude, shall ever be the solemnity dear to every free people. The valets of tyranny know this well, when last year, in the two Councils they consecrated that day in the defence of the Rebel Priests. For You, Republican Deputies, true representatives of a people that diffuse liberty *(pupille liberatem)* with enthusiasm, you on this day pay to your country the tribute of love and joy which its examples inspire. Upon this day too, ye nations whose chains France has broken, rejoice; rejoice also ye United Irishmen who fight for your liberty, you shall not always fight at the foot of the scaffold of Fitzgerald.* The day on which the despotism of France fell, sounded the knell of that by which you are oppressed; the remembrance of it ought to animate your hopes. The irresistible force of things, the rapid progress of the human mind, will soon bring back all nations to the work of nature. If baseness and corruption have created hereditary governments, "Nature only formed nations."—Ordered to be printed, and translated into all languages.

* Chenier is a Poet.

LONDON, August 10.

ALEXANDRIA, June 10.

"The measures which have been formed here are all ready. We were taught to expect the arrival of 40,000 men; they now speak but of 20,000. The other 20,000 are to go by the Isle of Cyprus to Aleppo, and from thence to pass by the Euphrates to the Persian Gulph. The column from this place will go to Suez, by Rosetta and Cairo, thence to embark on the Red Sea, where the French engineers have constructed rafts which will not be endangered by the shallows. These carry 3, 4, and even 500 men each. The ships of war which the French have at the Isles of France and Bourbon are to meet them at the mouth of the Gulph, and to protect their passage through the Indian Sea, where the English have only a few frigates. The two French commissaries who are here, insinuate to the Turks, that they are going to fight the enemies of the religion of Mahomet. This produces such an effect, that they may raise any number of recruits, if so disposed. Two Frenchmen who have served in the army of Tippoo Saib, have been here for some days. They wait for the French Commander in Chief, to confer with him on the future operations in India. The French have plenty of money, and are, of course, well served. The Pachas have received orders from the Porte to furnish whatever they may require."

This letter, although it bears not an official complexion, is not without some features of probability, and is certainly the most important communication that has yet been published on the subject of Buonaparte's expedition. Our Ministers, we understand, view it in a serious light; and, at a late hour last night, we were informed that orders had in the course of the afternoon, been issued from the War Office, for the officers and surgeons attached to the British regiment at Lisbon immediately to join their respective corps; which with the rest of the troops destined for India, are to sail for that quarter without delay.

BOSTON, October 2.

Arrival of Mr. Gerry.

Yesterday afternoon arrived in this harbor, the United States armed brig Sophia, Henry Geddes, commander, from Havre de Grace, last from Portsmouth, England, in which came passenger Hon ELBRIDGE GERRY, esq. one of the late envoys extraordinary to the French republic. On passing the Castle a federal salute was fired, which was returned by that fortress—and when she anchored off the Long wharf, the citizens welcomed her with three huzzas, which were answered on board the brig.—Mr Humphreys had been set on shore in the lower harbor to proceed to Quincy, and acquaint the President of the arrival of Mr. Gerry. Mr. Pinckney, we understand was to sail from Bordeaux about the time Mr. Gerry sailed from Havre. By this arrival we are favored with London papers to August 10, including Mr. Gerry's answer to Talleyrand's letter, inserted in the first page of this day's Mercury.

Mr Gerry landed about 4 o'clock, and proceeded to his seat at Cambridge accompanied by Samuel Cooper, esq.

Mr. West, merchant, of Philadelphia was also a passenger in the Sophia.

We understand, that after Mr. Gerry' arrival at Havre, for the purpose of embarking for the U. States, he received letters from Talleyrand, urging his return to Paris.

The spirit of our government has certainly been unexpected by the French, and appears to have operated on their policy.

Mr Gerry did not go up to London.

Three frigates, the Concord, the Medea and the Francois, with 1500 troops, have sailed from Bourdeaux, some say for Ireland, others for the West Indies.

The Yeoman, (Militia of Ireland) are disbanded. A proof the rebellion is at an end.

A Spanish frigate of 44 guns has been taken by the English.

There is nothing new respecting Buonaparte.

August 18, sailed from Portsmouth, in company with a fleet; Charles Carter, Bell, Alexandria.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) Sept 12.

At a meeting of the officers of the 7th regiment, and a number of other citizens of the county of Madison, assembled at the court-house thereof, on the 7th of Sept 1798, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st Resolved, that the extension of commerce has been too much the darling object of the Federal government, and that to this cause is to be attributed the present unhappy war with the French Republic—a war which does not offer any rational hope of compensation to those citizens who have been injured by French depredations, nor reimbursement of the expenses which it may occasion.

2nd Resolved, that the powers of raising armies and borrowing money, now vested in the president, appear to be dangerous and alarming.

3d. Resolved, that the bills called the Alien and Sedition bills, are infringements of the constitution, and of natural right; and that we cannot approve or submit to them.

4th Resolved, that our representative Mr Davis, has been truly our representative.

5th. Resolved, that as every freeman ought to be presumed ready to oppose foreign invasion, we think it unnecessary to express our willingness to do so.

6th. Resolved, that we are averse to intimate connections with any foreign power, but more particularly with Great Britain: an alliance with that country being impolitic & inconsistent with the principles of the two governments.

7th. Resolved, that Mr. Davis be requested to lay the foregoing resolutions before the legislature and president of the United States.

Supplementary Resolution

Resolved, that to ascertain more certainly the sentiments of the people of Kentucky in general the legislature thereof be requested, by our delegates to take the above resolutions into consideration.

WILLIAM IRVINE, Chm.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 25.

Extract of a letter from Samuel Mitchel, Agent of the United States, to the Chickasaws, and Choctaws, resident in the Chickasaw nation, to his friend in Knoxville, dated, August 25, 1798.

Lieutenant Samuel R. Davidson, died some weeks past at the Walnut Hills, many other officers have died, and the troops are sickly in every post on the Mississippi."

Lieut. Davidson commanded upwards of two years at Tellico, (a post of importance,) with honor to himself, and advantage to his country, where his conduct was approved, or applauded, and his person esteemed, by citizens, soldiers, and Indians, as generally known. He afterwards held another seperate command at Fort Blount, upon Cumberland river, from whence, last spring, he defended the water courses, to the *Fatal* Walnut Hills. On all occasions he discharged the duties of an officer, never forgetting for a moment, the rights of the citizens.

In his death, the people have lost a valuable fellow citizen, and the army an officer, strict to the execution of his military duties.

At an election held at Knoxville, on the 21st and 22d inst. for a Senator to represent the county of Knox, in the place and stead of Gen. White, whose seat had become vacated by his acceptance of an office under the authority of the United States, the HON. WILLIAM BLOUNT was duly elected, with only one dissenting vote.

We hear from Tellico, that about 5000 Indians have arrived at that place for the purpose of holding a treaty with the Commissioners on the part of the United States.

NORFOLK, October 11.

His holiness hath at length made his exit—letters from Genoa, say he died at la Chartreuse near Florence.

It is stated in London papers, "that his Prussian majesty has actually declined the propolals of the courts of Petersburgh and Vienna, and peremptorily refuses to enter into a new coalition against France."

RICHMOND:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16.

FOR THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

TO GENERAL MARSHALL.

SIR,

I HAVE seen with considerable pleasure, a number of political questions proposed to you, with your answers to them. As I agree perfectly in opinion with you, that "every citizen has a right to know the political sentiments of the man whom he proposed as his representative," I have thought proper to propose some farther questions to you to attain this very desirable end, and I hope for the good of the community that you will answer them with the same promptitude candour and impartiality with which you have answered the others.

1st. You say that you are "attached to the genuine principles of the Constitution as sanctioned by the Will of the people." What do you consider as those genuine principles? Are you of opinion that the Constitution vests in the house of representatives a power to check (by means of their power over the necessary) the treaty-making power, and the power of appointments to offices; or are you of opinion that that house has no power in this *sort*, but that it is *morally bound* to appropriate money whenever the president and senate shall appoint to an office, or make a treaty?

2nd. Are you of opinion that the annulling the treaty between America and France, (which was done during the last Congress) was consistent with public faith, or expedient?

3rd. Are you of opinion that a navy is useful or necessary for America? Do you think that standing armies are necessary or that a well organized Militia is sufficient to defend us during invasion? Will you, should you be elected, give your vote for raising any other kind of army?

4th. Are you a convert to the opinion that a public debt is a public blessing? If so, please state your reasons.

5th. Do you approve of the practice which has obtained of late of appointing those persons only to office who agree in political opinion with the executive? Does it not, without promoting in the smallest degree the good of the community, tend to increase the rancor of party-spirit? Do you approve of the practice of appointing members of the house of representatives to offices? Has it not an inevitable tendency to corrupt that branch of the government? Altho' you are not a candidate for the executive branch of the government, yet I conceive that this is one of the most important points on which a public man can form an opinion.

6th. You say that you would have voted against the Alien and Sedition bills because you think them useless. Suffer me to ask whether you do not also think them unconstitutional, and contrary to the principles of eternal justice? A REPUBLICAN.

October, 1798.

AT a very numerous meeting of the Citizens of Louisa County at their court-house, on Thursday the 4th October, it being Regimental Muster day, notice having been previously given that they would be called to express their sentiments on certain parts of the Federal Government, particularly the *Alien* and *Sedition* Laws, Charles Yancey being appointed Chairman, and John Poindexter, jun. Secretary, the following Resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That the *people* not only have an *indubitable* and *inalienable* right to assemble, whenever they may think it necessary, to deliberate, consult and express their opinions respecting the situation of their country and the measures adopted by their government, but that it is peculiarly their duty to do so a the present perilous crisis of their country.

Resolved, That the *officers* of government are the *servants* of the *people*, and at all times accountable to them, that it is the duty of the *people* to watch over and scrutinize their conduct, and to *displace* them whenever they act improperly.

Resolved, That the *liberty of speech* and the *freedom* of the *press* are guaranteed *unconditionally* by the Constitution of the United States, that therefore they receive the law to punish *sedition*, passed during the last session of Congress, which tends to obstruct the means of information whereby the people may become acquainted with the conduct of their *public servants*, and which evinces a consciousness in those who passed it that their conduct could not stand the test of examination before a candid and impartial public, is contrary to the constitution, and an *infringement* on the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That, agreeably to the constitution of the United States, the *Legislative*, *Executive*, and *Judiciary* departments ought to be kept separate and distinct; that the *trial* by *jury* secured by that constitution to *every person* within the United States, and that therefore we consider the law, passed during the last session of Congress, concerning aliens, which blends together in the President of the United States *all these distinct powers* of government, and which authorises him to send out of the country, any alien who may be so unfortunate as to incur his *suspicions*, without allowing him even the *form* of a *trial*, is *absolutely* unconstitutional and destructive of the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we consider the system adopted by Congress of referring to the discretion of the President the quantity of money to be borrowed, the rate of interest to be given, and the number of troops to be raised, as contrary to the *spirit* of the constitution, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That *Standing Armies* are to be deprecated always in this country, as having a manifest tendency to aggrandize Executive authority, and as being altogether repugnant to the principles of our government.

Resolved, That a well regulated & well organized militia, as immediately connecting the duties of citizen and soldier, are the surest safeguard to the rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That, while we feel it a duty incumbent on us to express our disapprobation of *some* of the measures of our government, we are free to declare that we are not the *dupes* of *any foreign power*, that we regard all nations alike, that we are firmly attached to our excellent constitution, and that we are ready, with our lives and fortunes, to defend our rights as a people and as a nation against all attacks *whatever*.

Resolved, That it is our opinion, that we are able to stand alone as a free and independent nation; and that therefore we deprecate *all alliances*.

Resolved, That our representatives in the state legislature be directed, and they are hereby directed, to present these resolutions to the next general assembly, and urge their utmost exertions to procure a remonstrance to Congress against these unconstitutional and oppressive measures.

Resolved, That Samuel Pleasants and John Dixon be requested to give these a place in their papers.

Signed in behalf of the meeting,
CHARLES YANCEY, Chairman.
JOHN POINDEXTER, jun. Sec'ry.

'97 and '98.

Administration is a vexation,
Difunion is as bad,
Executeve influence puzzles me,
Sedition makes me mad.
Look back to '76.
Then guard your rights, America,
Not stoop to lawless sway,
Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!
For brave America. A.

DU-VAL'S

Patent Antibilious Pills,

SO much approved by all who have taken them for upwards of four years past for their great efficacy in cleansing the Stomach and Bowels from Bile and other injurious matter so often the immediate cause of disease: By which means they cure Agues and Bilious Fevers, Cholics, Head Ache, Giddiness, Costiveness and most diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, without injuring the tone of either, as pukes and strong purges are apt to do.

They are sufficiently powerful, yet mild and innocent, and may be taken by Men, Women and Children in any situation and at any time without hindrance from business or alteration in diet.

These valuable Pills are sold by the patentee at the sign of the Golden Mortar in Richmond; and for the convenience of his distant Customers, as well as to promote the circulation of so valuable a Medicine, he has appointed the following Gentlemen to dispose of them in the different parts of Virginia, at twenty-five cents per single box, and two dollars per dozen, which are wrapped in printed directions.

Mr. Leroy Anderson, Merchant, Williamsburg.
Mr. Andrew Hannah, Bookseller, Norfolk.
Messrs Hatterfley and Fisher, Grocers, Suffolk.
Mr. John Grammer, Postmaster, Petersburg.
Messrs Benjamin Brand & Co. Merchants Hanover-Town.
Mr. John V. Thomas, Bookseller Alexandria.
Mr. David Henderson, Merchant, Fredericksburg.
Messrs. James, Thomas and Francis Dean, Carterfville.
Mr. Isaiah Isaacs, Merchant, Charlottesville.
Mr. Leonard Tunstall, Jr Merchant, Todd's Bridge.

Richmond, Oct. 16, 1798.

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a Bond executed by me on the 14th day of November 1796, to William Timberlake, agent for Nathaniel Whitlock, of the state of Kentucky, in the penal sum of £332:15:6, conditioned for the payment of £166:7:9, on or before the 20th day of January thence next ensuing.

The reasons of my objection to pay and discharge the said bond are these: That the said Timberlake acted under a power which as I am informed is not sufficient in law to convey a fee simple estate to the lands for which the bond aforesaid is given, and even if it be sufficient to convey a fee simple to the lands in question, it does not authorise the said Timberlake to receive the consideration money therefor, except for the special use of the said Whitlock.—I have understood that the bond is lodged in the hands of a Mr. Joseph Thompson of Hanover county, who may probably attempt to pass it away, against all which transfers therefore, this notice will be plead in bar, by

GEORGE RICHARDSON.

N. B. There is a credit on the above bond for one hundred pounds, paid said Timberlake and Thompson.

Richmond, 15th Oct. 1798.

THERE will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly for raising the storage on Tobacco lodged in the Public warehouses.

Petersburg, Sept. 1, 1798.

By last night's Mail

SALEM, October 2.

MR. SEDGWICK.

A respectable committee from a meeting consisting of gentlemen from most of the towns, and of the major part of the Grand Jury of the county of Berkshire, have waited on Mr. Sedgwick, requesting that he would permit himself to be considered a candidate for the office of representative in congress, at the approaching election.—Mr. S. had anticipated a retirement to private life, at the expiration of his time as Senator; but called upon in so honourable and forcible a manner, he did not dare to reject the request, and has consented to their nomination; soliciting, however, that at any future election some other gentleman may have their choice.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

Died, at Boston, Mr. Gardner Baker, proprietor of the Museum in New York.—On this man there is room for encomium.—His industry and attention in the selection, and arranging the curiosities of Nature, perhaps, was never excelled. In short, his death may be construed a great public loss. He has left a wife and several children.

—— at his own house in Lampeter, of the yellow fever, the 1st instant, Abraham Gibbons, a well-approved minister among the people called Quakers.—He is supposed to have taken the disorder in Philadelphia, at the time of the yearly meeting.

We have it from the best authority that there are at school at the Friends, 177 male children and 143 females—total 280.

October 8.

DIED, on the 3d inst. at Middle Town, Delaware county, James Emlen, a worthy and an approved elder of the society of people called Quakers.

——, Mary Sharpless, (widow,) of the same place, minister.

——, Hannah, the wife of Jacob Lindley of New Garden, a worthy and an approved minister of said society—all of whom died with the prevailing fever.

Total number of deaths for the last 48 hours, FIFTY-FOUR.

FORTY-EIGHT new cases of the prevailing fever were reported for the last 48 hours, by fifteen physicians.

DEATHS,

In New York, for the week ending Thursday evening,

TWENTY SIX—25 of the fever.

FOR SALE,

AN EXCELLENT SECOND HANDED JOINT-TOP

Riding Chaise;

—ALSO—

A NEW DOUBLE STICK

CHAIR.

For further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof.

Richmond, Oct. 15, 1798. (tf)

LATELY PUBLISHED,

(Price 2s. 7 1-2)

And For Sale, at the Book-Store of

PRICHARD & DAVIDSON,

In RICHMOND,

A Book, Entitled,

Strictures upon Strictures;

CONTAINING

A REPLY TO BISHOP WATSON'S

APOLOGY for the BIBLE;

ALSO,

Weighty remarks on the Bishop's comparison between the Crucifixion of *Jesus* and the Execution of *Louis* the *Sixteenth*, with a contrast of the various opinions of different Divines, on the same parts of Scripture, and the testimony given by each of the Evangelists, contrasted:

LIKEWISE,

A REPLY

To the Author of

STRICTURES on the Second Part of the

AGE of REASON.

"*But we speak the wisdom of God in a mystery.*"—Cor. 2. 7

Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

BY the Subscriber living at New-Canton, one or two journeymen tailors,—or such as are steady at business the highest wages, and constant employment will be given by

RICHARD SHELTON.

Also Wanted

By John Shelton, residing at Buckingham courthouse, one or two journeymen, of the above description, who will meet with good encouragement and constant employ.

October 15th, 1798. (3w)